THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1809. No. 1191.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

Pittsburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

FOR SALE,

A quantity of best quality of

SOLE LEATHER,

by wholesale or retail, for Cash only. Shoemakers will find it to their advantage in purchasing, as it is tanned in the best manner, to do credit to the manufacturer.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1809. tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration on the effects of *Samuel Deal, deceased*; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the deceased, to come forward and settle their accounts within two months from this date, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for recovery; and those to whom the deceased is indebted, to present their accounts properly authenticated, for adjustment.

WILLIAM DEAL, Jr.
Administrator.

Pittsburgh July 19, 1809.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

THANKFUL to his customers in general for past favors, wishes to inform them that he has just received an elegant assortment of the most fashionable and best

London Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Waistcoating, &c.

LIKEWISE

Long and Short NANKEENS

of the first quality, and trimmings suitable for them. Those who wish to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the latest London Fashions, and neatest manner.

N. B. He once more earnestly requests those indebted to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order that he may meet his engagements made in Philadelphia. Money he must have, and he would be sorry his friends would put him to the disagreeable necessity of employing some person to collect his debts; as no longer indulgence can be give after 60 days from this date.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1809.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

FOR SALE,

A Tan-Yard and Stock,

IN THE TOWN OF WHELING.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Tan-Yard and Stock, consisting of upwards of twenty vats of leather in all the various stages of tanning, bark, a number of raw hides and skins, together with currying implements, &c. This property is situated on the bank of the Ohio River (which renders it vastly convenient for collecting hides, bark, and other materials) surrounded by a rich and populous country; the lot contains between four and five acres of land beautifully formed for improvement; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling-house, bark house and mill, currying shop, stable, &c. and two never failing wells of water.

The United States Turnpike Road, as surveyed and laid out by the commissioners, Messrs. Williams and Moore, first meets the Ohio river at this spot, hence the property certainly offers encouragement for improvement. The Town of Wheling is the great thorough-fare to the western states and territories, and in truth one of the most important points on the western waters. It is confidently believed no place can be found that promises greater encouragement to a person master of the business of tanning and currying. Any quantity of well manufactured leather of all kinds, would meet a ready market. A considerable capital may be advantageously employed, and in fact a fortune speedily acquired. Notwithstanding entirely unacquainted with the profession, (therefore compelled to submit the management to others) the subscriber has found it very profitable, and nothing induces him to relinquish the business but the necessity of attending to concerns abroad. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Application, by post or otherwise, will be duly attended to.

GEORGE MILLER.

Wheling, Ohio county,
(Va.) July 11, 1809.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, John M'Dowell and George Wallace, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 14th day of July 1809, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday in August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 17th July, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of WILLIAM BLAIR, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them properly attested, for payment, and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment to the subscribers.

JOHN AITKEN, } Administrs.
GEO. SHIRAS, }

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1809.

A general assortment of the following

GOODS,

for Sale by the subscriber, on the the most reasonable terms.

Cloths.	Blue, drab and mixed plains,
Cassimers,	Flannels,
2 1-2 and 3 point blankets.	Cottons, checks, &c

ALSO,

Fine and coarse cutlery,
Brass Andirons
Shovels and Tongs,
Tea Trays, &c. &c.

With a variety of other *Dry Goods, Brass and Japanned Wares, &c.*

C. P. WAYNE,

No. 130, south west corner of Fourth and Market streets, *Philadelphia.*

June 10, 1809.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Washington County, Pennsylvania, near Canonsburgh, a Negro man by the name of

BOB.

He is about 6 feet high, had on when he went away, a pair of patent cord pantaloons, a striped cotton round about, a swansdown vest, and a fur hat; he was raised by a certain Arthur O'Hara, near Greensburgh, Westmoreland County—it is supposed he is now in or near the place where he was raised. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any jail so that I get him again shall have Twenty Dollars, and if brought home the above reward

JOSEPH PENTECOST.

April 26, 1809.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) *July 6.*

"In the midst of life we are in death."

On Tuesday afternoon much damage was done at Fort Constitution by the accidental explosion of about three hundred and fifty pounds of gun powder. It appears that a quantity of cartridges (prepared for the purpose of firing a salute) had been placed without being secured in any thing, upon the platform close to two chests filled with cartridges, and that the cartridges having caught fire communicated it to the chests. It is impossible, with any degree of precision, to ascertain the manner in which fire was communicated to the cartridges;—by some it is attributed to a spark from the match which had been lighted for the purpose of firing the guns, and with which a soldier was observed at no great distance from the spot where the cartridges were;—whilst others do not think it unlikely, but that the mischief may have been caused by some lighted segar from some one of the many spectators which the occasion had drawn together. However this may be, we regret to say that it is already ascertained that eight persons (men and boys) have been killed—that several are missing—and that many more are dangerously wounded, some of whom it is expected cannot long survive their wounds.

The bodies of the dead and wounded are mangled in a most shocking manner—and the force of the explosion was such that some of the unfortunate sufferers were torn limb from limb and carried to a great distance from the spot, in various directions. One of the bodies which was picked up yesterday in the river was totally stripped of ever article of cloathing except a small piece of a shirt close to the elbow. Pieces of human flesh have been discovered scattered in different spots—a thigh in one place, a leg and foot in another, and a hand in a third—in short we do not recollect ever to have witnessed a more distressing or appalling sight.

Some pieces of a woman's petticoat have likewise been found, and as we are informed one or more are missing, we think she shared the same fate with the rest. To give some idea of the force which attended the explosion, we have only to inform our readers that a leg and foot actually penetrated through a double door in the captain's house, and made its way to the inner part of the room; almost every window in the fort was stove in, and in the house occupied by the commandant the doors were taken from their hinges, the windows broken, the shelves in the closets torn down, the ceiling much injured; in short the building is almost in ruins.

It is possible that many more would have fallen victims to the explosion had not that kind Providence, without whose Almighty 'will,' not a sparrow falls to the ground, graciously called their attention and directed their stepts to a distance from the fatal spot. We are credibly informed that had the explosion taken place four or five minutes sooner, it is next to impossible but that 100 persons more would have been killed; but fortunately the sound of a fiddle at some distance caused almost every one to flock towards the spot from whence it proceeded, and by so doing they avoided an untimely grave

In the present dispensation, many in the strength of manhood and the prime of youth have been snatched as 'In a moment, as in the winking of an eye,' from time into eternity, and their untimely end calls aloud to one and all 'Be ye also ready.' May the present Providence of God teach us wisdom, that may we henceworth live in such a manner, that at all times we may be found ready to meet death, however short or sudden the summons. 'Blessed are the dead that die in the lord, for they rest from their labor and their works follow them.'

Names of persons killed and wounded as for as has come to our knowledge.

Killed—Ephraim Pickering, Esq. of Newington; a young man by the name of Paul, aged 14 years, belonging to Kittery; John Mitchell, and another lad by the name of Trefethen, belonging to New-Castle; a young gentleman name unknown, aged about 18, who had come as a spectator to see the fort; Sergeant Albert, Peletiah M'Danniels, Theodore Whitham.

Badley wounded.—Samuel Stevens, Rec Gamoth, Gideon Gould, Edmund Hurd, John Ricker, Robert Miller, and several others, names unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 10.*

If we are to give credit to the accounts of this day, they announce a combination of events, truly momentous and great. To comprise them in as few words as possible, they state—

1st. The surrender of Gen. Soult's division, to the combined British and Portuguese forces. This is an event which our previous accounts had already authorised us to anticipate.

2d A general retreat of the French army from Spain

3d. A declaration of War by Russia against France.—This account so completely unlooked for, will at first view stagger public belief—But unexpected as such an event has been, the strong and positive terms in which it is announced, and the remarkable concurrence of three evidences, strongly urge us to give it a large proportion of credit.——We know nothing of the character of Capt. Johansen, but if he is a man of but ordinary intelligence and veracity, his testimony is irresistible; for he positively states that he had a copy of the *OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF WAR;* and in this statement he is corroborated by a Capt. Bowie, who came passenger with him.—In addition to this the advices from Lisbon go strongly to establish the fact.

4th. These accounts speak, in general terms, of advantages obtained by the Austrians over Bonaparte's army. To these statements we have only to oppose the exaggerated Bulletins of the French army; and the public are left to attribute to each authority its respective credibility.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

New-York, July 9.

"By the ship Caroline, in 39 days from Cadiz, we have received Seville Gazettes to the 28th of May—and by the ship Paragon, Hague, Lisbon papers to the 5th of June. From these papers the editors of the New-York gazette have made a translation of several important articles.

"By the Caroline, we learn, verbally, that the French army had retreated from Seville, and it was supposed they were on their return to France.

"We have received a letter from our correspondent, dated Lisbon, June 5, enclosing a paper of that city, of the 4th, stating the arrival of a British brig in 15 days from Malta, with official news of the declaration of war on the part of Russia against France. Our correspondent also notices, in a triumphant strain, the brilliant success of the Austrians on the Tyrol, and the surrender of the French army in Portugal to the British and Portuguese troops. Soult, with a few of his troops, had it is said made their escape. This, with the taking of Oporto and St. Andero, occasioned the greatest rejoicings at Cadiz.

"Capt. Johansen says he had a Spanish paper containing the Russian official declaration of war against France, which, through pressing solicitation, he gave to an officer of a British cruizer, who boarded his ship. He speaks in the most positive strain on this subject; and his assertion is confirmed by Capt. Bowie, who came passenger in the Caroline.

"Capt Hague, of the ship Paragon, sailed from Lisbon on the 7th of June; he informs us, that the news of the surrender of Oporto, to the English, together with the 25,000 French troops, reached Lisbon on the 1st of June. The English merchants, &c. who had left Oporto, previous to the French taking possession of it, were returning Lisbon was illuminated two nights, in consequence of this glorious news.

"It was also reported, that the Austrians had obtained a complete victory over the French, the latter having lost 25,000 men, including the killed, wounded and prisoners.

"A considerable force of cavalry arrived at Lisbon from England on the 2d of June, destined for the interior of Portugal; and it was supposed that they would proceed to Spain.

The British and Spaniards were making use of exertions to clear the country of the French, and there was no doubt of their success. They calculated that Bonaparte had enough to do on the continent.

"It was also reported at Lisbon, that Russia had declared war against France.

"*Extraordinary Gazette of the Government.*

"SEVILLE, 27th May, 1809.

"By official letters received from Trieste, dated 20th of April, the Supreme Central Junta, have advice of the arch-duke John having beat the French army of 50,000 men under the command of the Vice King of Italy, Beauharnois, at Sasille, Porisa, and Cornighano.

"They have also received officially thro' the same channels, advice of *RUSSIA HAVING DECLARED IN FAVOUR OF AUSTRIA, AGAINST FRANCE.*

It appears from our papers, that an action was fought on the 16th of April on the Tyrol, between the Austrian and French armies; the advanced guard of the former of 35,000 men was twice repulsed by the latter, being 50,000 strong, under the command of Prince Eugene Beauharnois; when the arch-duke John came up with a body of reserve of 20,000 men, and entirely defeated the French army, with the loss of 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, chiefly the former, with the whole of their artillery and baggage. Prince Eugene was wounded.

Address of the Central Junta to the Spaniards inhabiting that part of Spain under the control of France.

SPANIARDS! Ye who groan in the provinces occupied by our tyrants, know, that Napoleon, wanting forces to oppress Austria, demands one hundred thousand of you to reinforce his armies! Thus what security is given you, in his invitations to return and enjoy the repose of your homes? His promises not to molest you then, are but so many allusive attractions, by which he meditates the occasion to drag you thence to these remote climes! And to what end? To fight against those who have risen to defend our cause, and to maintain our independence—against our brothers!!! Who among you will consent to be led on to the accomplishment of so vile an undertaking? Who of you will go to share in Germany, the detestation that accompanies the armed satellites paid to carry devastation through Spain? Did you think to find repose? Lose these hopes! Nor house, nor fireside, nor family, nor the endearments of domestic enjoyments, nor the society of friends, nor the useful and innocent labours of your fields, shall ever more be yours, unless you wrest the independence of your country from the perfidious grasp of your oppressors. Fly then to her standards, then you will find liberty, security and honor. They wave for you to join them! If any of you, seduced by the hopes of a tranquility and repose, not now to be found, have ill-advisedly withdrawn from her banners, your country forgives you this imprudent flight, the offspring of momentary weakness! Return!—No alternative now remains between war and peace—Choose whether it is not more glorious to become the virtuous defenders of your country in need of your aid; than to rank among the French—Parricides towards men, sacrilegious towards your religion, impious towards GOD, and to live and die loaded with the curses of Heaven and Earth.

Real Alcazar de Sevilla, 21st May, 1809.

MARTIN DE GARAY.

BOSTON, *July* 10.

The following highly pleasing intelligence was politely handed us by a gentleman from *Montreal*, where it was received by an arrival in a short passage from England, and immediately published in a hand bill.

AUSTRIAN SUCCESSES.

FIRST AUSTRIAN BULLETIN,

Dated Head-Quarters, Sacile, April 17.

"On the 10th and the 11th, his imperial highness the Archduke John, with the army under his command, entered the territory of Frioule, by Pontebba, Cividale, and Gortz, and, after some opposition, advanced on the 13th to the Tagliamento. The enemy retired across the river, in order to join with the troops in their rear. This junction, which probably took place at Sacile, made the hostile army five divisions strong. In the night of the 14th, his imperial highness proceeded with the advanced guard towards Pordenone: the remainder of the army followed at day break. The enemy's advanced guard was at Pordenone, and his army was posted at between that place and Sacile, near Fontana. In this situation an action commenced, which, after a sanguinary contest of two days, terminated entirely to our advantage. The Vice King of Italy commanded the French army the result was so decisive, that the enemy could not maintain themselves behind the Livenza, but were obliged to retreat rapidly to the Piave. The prisoners amount already to 6000, among whom are gens. Paze and Bressan. More are constantly brought in. The loss in killed and wounded greatly exceeds this number, and we have taken 16 cannon and three eagles!"

In Germany, we learn by advices bro't on Saturday by an Austrian messenger who left Heligoland on the 7th inst. that arch duke Charles so late as the 28th ult. continued on the Regen between Chaim and Stollwang, where he was joined by the divisions of general Klenau and Bellegarde, and a corpse of reserve under gen. Norman. The divisions of gens. Hiller, St. Vincent and Kienmayer had also joined him, and thus augmented the army under the immediate command of the archduke to 160,000 men. Wurtzburgh is reported to have been occupied by a detachment under count Klenau, and it was added that another corps had taken possession of Dresden.—We know not what degree of credit to attach to these statements, but hope they will prove correct. At all events, we trust that Bonaparte, will shortly have to repent for his termerity in having advanced so far, leaving in a manner the formidable army of the archduke Charles in his rear, and in this hope we are encouraged by all the private advices received by the last conveyance. The emperor of Germany, we are happy to find, is not in the least dismayed by the result of the first operations in Bavaria. His imperial majesty has issued a proclamation from Lintz, in which he calls out the second or reserve militia of Austria, intending to place himself at their head. The Hungarian Insurrection Army has been at Presburgh and every measure of his government evinces a determination and energy corresponding with the danger which menaces his throne.

Private advices state, that the insurrection in Hessia has become very formidable. One account says:—"At Grumberg, Lambach, Marburg, and some other places, the people had disarmed the militia, and hanged several of the government agents charged with the execution of the obnoxious decree. Some squadrons of horse which had been sent to the camp at Hanover, and a division of infantry which had been ordered to Elze, have been recalled by forced marches—The spirit of discontent is not confined to Hessia—it extends through Hanover and Brunswick, Wetteravia and Thuringia, and only waits a favorable occasion to burst into action. Colonel *Doenberg* of the Westphalian Rangers, directed the malcontents; there are some reports of his arrest; but other accounts represent him at the head of a numerous and well organized force."

A letter has been received in this city, via Laguira, dated Cadiz, May 30th, 1809, which confirms the accounts of the Spanish and Austrian successes—repeats the evacuation of Catalonia by the French—and says, that such was the distress of the French troops in Andalusia, from the plague, that they had solicited relief, in medicines, from the Spanish government.

From the Boston Palladium, July 11.

FROM LISBON.

By the arrival of capt. Howland, from Lisbon, who left there on the 3d of June, we learn, that success still attended the efforts of the Portuguese, Spaniards and English against the French.—Portugal had got rid of the invaders, and greater part of Soult's army had been destroyed or taken prisoners. It was rumoured the General was among the prisoners.

The Patriots of Biliboa, were stated to have risen on the French garrison at that place, subdued them, and recovered their liberty—there was a rumor of a rising at Corunna against the French. The French had made a shew of advancing on the south of Lisbon, but had retreated again.

Reinforcements of troops continued to arrive at Lisbon almost daily from England. All soldiers who were in health were marched to the frontiers, and garrison duty was performed by invalids.

Lisbon, May 26.—On the 17th the vanguard of the French army appeared before Valencia of Alcantara, (Spain, on the frontier of Portugal, E. of Lisbon,) and demanded its surrender. The demand was answered from the mouths of cannon, and the French are said to have retreated afterwards.

The marquis of Astorgo is appointed president of the Supreme Junta in Spain.

The patriots continue to resist the French in Arragon.

The French in Barcelona appeared to be preparing to withdraw from that place.

It was reported, that troops had been drawn from Napels by the French to strengthen the army of the Tyrol—that there was an insurrection of Calabrians; and that gen. Stuart, with a mixed army of 30,000, was ready to assist them.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE AUSTRIANS.

Under our foreign department, our readers who wish well to the efforts of Austria to throw off the yoke of imperial France, will find some consolation. It appears that the Archduke JOHN, at the head of about 80,000 men is advancing into *Italy*, and driving before him the French army under Prince BEAUHARNOIS, step son to the Emperor. The Austrian official account states the killed and taken at about twelve thousand. The Austrian army had descended on the northest corner of Italy to within about 30 miles of Venice.—That the Archduke FERDINAND has made a northern campaign to *Warsaw*, the old capital of Poland, of which he has taken possession. That the archduke CHARLES instead of being totally routed and having fled, no one knew where, is reinforcing his army on the river *Regen*, about thirty miles north of the Danube, on the banks of which, east of Ratisbon, Bonaparte's legions are advancing towards Vienna. The Archduke Charles, if he can acquire a force, which will justify the attempt, evidently will have an opportunity to take a position, between Bonaparte's army and France.

The Emperor of Germany was assembling the army of reserve, at Lintz, on the Danube, ninety miles west of Vienna, and not fifty miles from Bonaparte's advanced guard who had reached Passau. The Hungarian levies were actually embodied at Petersburgh, about a day's march from Vienna. Thus every possible exertion is making to insure a glorious result to this last struggle.

What credit is due the reports of disaffection among the members of the confederation of the Rhine towards the cause of France, we know not. It is said to be extensive and spreading. [*Boston Ref.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1809.

DIED on the 24th inst. in the 25th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM CARSON O'HARA, eldest son of Gen. O'Hara, of Pittsburgh.

It never has before come within our province, to record a circumstance, that could excite such general sympathy, such acute sensations of melancholy, as the death of this youth—in the very bud of happiness, when his ardent fancy had painted in perspective the most brilliant scenes of future happiness, that mortality can enjoy, it has seemed good to the All-wise, "to take him to himself,"—his family shuddered as the picture faded, but with christian humility they bow to the mandate of Heaven! He has fled to the regions of bliss, but his example remains with us, remains as an evidence of the power of virtue—His intimates mourn him, for his bosom was the receptacle of the warmest feelings of refined friendship; his family, mourn him, for the impulses of nature that bound them to him were strengthened by a conduct the most dutiful, the most affectionate and domestic; his acquaintances mourn him, for sound sense in him was polished by the interesting touches of genius—and society mourn him, for he gave the most satisfactory promises of social usefulness—these were his qualifications in particular relations, but he possessed yet many more beauties to complete his character—he was mild and unassuming, he was brave and dignified; the purest emanations of nobleness ever beamed from his soul, and his conduct in every respect evinced a generosity pure and innate—during the progress of the acute disease that tore him from the World, his fortitude unfolded itself, and it was a fortitude that sheds a lustre on human nature; no coward groan, no unavailing sigh, no peevish expression escaped him; he received the attentions of his friends with gratitude, and when he found that mortal aid was vain, he submitted without a murmur to the arrangement of heaven; his last moments displayed the resignation of a CHRISTIAN, with the dignity of a MAN, and it is not the common language of obituary record that says "his loss is irreparable."

Departed this life yesterday morning after a distressing and lingering illness Mrs. JANE WALLACE, consort of George Wallace, Esq. of Bradock's Field. She was an affectionate and tender wife and mother, and has left a numerous circle of friends to deplore her loss.

We are enabled to state as a positive fact, "that an American gentleman in Amsterdam has written to his friend in New-York, by the late arrival there from Amsterdam, that he had received a letter from general Armstrong, our minister at Paris, advising him to remit his money to England or America, without any delay, as he, general Armstrong, had finally made up his mind to leave France immediately and return to America.

(Freemans Journal.

ACCOUNT OF A YOUNG LADY TAKING THE VEIL AT NAPLES.

[*From Lemaistre's Travels after the Peace of Amiens.*]

When we stopped at the door of the church in which this dreadful sacrifice was to be made, two gentlemen, dressed in uniform, relations of the lady about to assume the religious habit, came forward, and notwithstanding a heavy shower of rain which was falling at the time, insisted on handing *le Signore Inglese* up the stairs of the church. On entering, we received another mark of the civility shewn to strangers by the Napolitan *noblesse*—the front seats were reserved exclusively for foreigners; by which arrangement we were enabled to see the ceremony to the greatest advantage.

The church is a small but pretty building, decorated on all sides with rich marble.

The relatives of the unfortunate girl, and all her friends, were in full dress, and instead of expressing any grief on the occasion, seemed to consider the event as extremely joyful.—Liveliness on the countenances of most of them; and the whole scene had rather the appearance of a triumph than of a sacrifice.

Printed papers were distributed about the church; the contents of which were so curious, that though I will not tire you by copying them *verbatim*, I must give you the heads as characteristic of the sentiments which prevail here on such subjects. They formed together a dialogue; the *dramatis personæ* of which were the world and the fair novice. The one were entitled—'To her Excellency Signora—the World speaks,' and consisted of a poetical and flowery description of the pleasures of life.—The other had written over it—'To the World her Excellency Signora—answers.' In the latter the victim of superstition was made victoriously to prove the superior blessings of contemplative ease and celestial joy, found in the calm retreat of a religious house; and disdaining the tawdry and empty vanities offered by the World, she declared how happy she thought herself in being allowed to exchange these baubles for the glorious service of the heavenly spouse, to which she was about to devote the remainder of her days.

The ceremony began with some very good music. High mass was then said, and, in the middle of it, the unfortunate girl, a beautiful and elegant creature, not more than nineteen years of age, and by far the handsomest Neapolitan female whom I have yet seen, appeared at the gate; near which a large, and rather disorderly, crowd was collected. The confessor, standing on the outer side, read some prayers, and gave the novice, through the gate, a wax-taper lighted. The lovely victim, dressed in the most sumptuous and fashionable manner, and ornamented with jewels and other decorations, placed it on the altar of an inner chapel, and returning again to the gate, received from the priest a crucifix. Joy sparkled in her countenance as she took the sacred symbol of Christianity, and, with enthusiastic ardor, clasped it to her breast. She was then led away by the other nuns; and in a few minutes was brought back in a plain white flannel dress, the *costume* of the order. This change of garment had produced none in her beauty; and the interest she had excited on her first appearance was rather increased than diminished by the religious habit which she now wore. The lady abbess next cut off her long and flowing hair, and placed on her head the fatal veil. I confess that I shuddered as I witnessed this last act, which sealed the fate of this unhappy girl. This sentiment, common to all the English, and which rendered the most volatile melancholy, was not shared by the nearest relatives of her who was thus condemned

'To wither in her bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom.'

The Neapolitan ladies laughed, or rather giggled, during the most serious parts of the ceremony; sent messages from the one to the other; and amused themselves with conversing together on the most trivial topics; in short, seemed to consider the whole as a very lively and pleasant event. The novice shed no tears, but her countenance was pale, and I thought I could discover that the smile she assumed was rather forced than natural.

As we were leaving the chapel, we were invited into the *parloir*, where the nuns, only separated by a low grate, appeared, and entertained the strangers with ice, cakes, and other refreshments. The new victim was here seen again, and seemed, by an officious activity displayed in waiting on her guests, to be anxious to conceal the dreadful thoughts which probably pressed on her mind.

During the whole of this ceremony I experienced the most painful sensations, and I could not help remarking, how circumstances of the most dreadful kind may be reconciled by custom, prejudice, and religious opinions. The English assembled on this occasion, feeling both pity for the object of sacrifice, and indignation against those who were the authors of it, were at one instant overcome with grief, and the next animated with an enthusiastic wish to rush forward, and, by force, to rescue the victim of superstition from the hands of her bigoted relatives; while the Neapolitans, conceiving that themselves were doing an act of laudable piety in thus devoting this lovely creature to the cloister, and were likewise ensuring her eternal happiness, shewed in their manner, their countenances, and their conversation, that they looked on what was passing as a scene of joy, not of sorrow. The loud tone of speaking or screaming which I have before remarked as prevalent in Italian society, was particularly remarkable on this occasion; and nothing, altogether, could be less solemn than a ceremony calculated, according to our ideas, to excite the most serious and most painful reflections.

From the Havannah, June 12.

"The San Francisco de Paula, of 74 guns, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, with 7,000,000 of dollars for Spain, and 2,000,000 for this place. Mr. Anderson, American Agent, has closed his office, and by *express orders* of the governor will take his departure in a few days.

OLD TIMES!

In one of the old Gazettes is the following curious account of taming the Bear.

ALBANY, *Dec.* 30

Extract of a letter from Bennington, December 25, 1772.

A very odd kind of a providence, happened lately in our neighborhood, viz.—*Mr.* Zebulon Stanhope, a farmer, living about 5 miles N. E. by N. of this township, having trained up a couple of large bears to the plough, and other services, clapped them before his sled last week with 20 schipples of wheat for the new city—the animals drew extremely well for four miles and a half, when the halter of the near bear giving way, the farmer set about repairing it, but while he was thus employed, the inhuman brute seizing him by the right leg, tore it miserably, and both bears hauling at once, ran away with the sled, so that with the utmost difficulty the farmer got home in 4 hours on foot.

Persons were dispatched to look for the sled and cargo, and two days having been spent in fruitless search, they were given up as lost. But on the third, at noon, the noise of a carriage was heard near the house, and young Gad Stanhope jumped up to see who was coming; when, behold, to his great astonishment, it proved to be the two bears drawing the sled into the barn, with no earthly thing in it, except 4 large bears and 3 cubs. The lad and two men, that happened to be then in the house, ran nimbly, and shutting the barn door, with my long gun, shot them all through a crevice. The wheat has since been discovered, but the farmer's leg is expected to calve in a day or two.

From the Philadelphia Register.

A private letter from Paris of *May* 2, states, that Bonaparte had expressed great wrath against *Mr.* Madison's administration, on account of the partial raising of the embargo—and in an audience given *Mr.* Armstrong, used expressions not very amicable and civil to the representative of an independent and friendly nation.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

On the true and impartial verdict of posterity.

It is said to have been a custom among the ancient Egyptians, to judge their dead. A tribunal for that purpose being established in a little island near the coast of Egypt, three men of distinguished wisdom and probity sat as

judges; and upon the death of their king, or other head high officer of state, the corpse was ferried over for trial. The public conduct of the defunct was examined, the virtues and vices of his administration were weighed in the balance; and then the definitive sentence was pronounced, which approved his character, in whole or in part, or doomed it to infamy — This custom had unquestionably a salutary effect, as a restraint from acts of oppression, and a powerful incitement to rulers, to use their best endeavours to promote the public interest

The Hebrews, who, during their bondage among the Egyptians, had copied their manners and adopted their customs, refused in several instances, to bestow the customary honours of sepulture upon such of their princes as had governed in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the nation. When good King Asa died, "they laid him in a bed which was filled with sweet odours, and divers kinds of spices, prepared by the apothecaries' art; and they made a very great burning for him" But it is remarked of his grandson Jehoram who bro't disgrace and misery upon the nation, and in the expressive language of scripture, *departed without being desired* It is remarked by the sacred historian concerning this Jehoram, that they made no burning for him, like the burning of his fathers."

Happy for the world there is in it a kind of tribunal, which is much more extensively useful, than that of Egypt; more formidable to wicked princes and rulers, and more soliciting and encouraging to those in whom there are combined the qualities of *great and good* — The few, whose deeds are of sufficient importance to give to them a sort of immortality in the pages of *history*, may expect that impartial justice will be done them sooner or later.— When time shall have obliterated the party feeling which warped the judgment of their cotemporaries, the honest and able historian will portray their character with a correct pencil. The godlike chief, who rising superior to party *prejudice*, and sordid views devotes himself to the commonwealth, and by a wise administration repels aggression, guards public and individual rights, promotes morality, encourages industry, rewards merit, and scatters blessings over his country, *he* will have a monument more durable than brass; his name, his virtues, shall be seen in the records of even the hundredth generation, while every intervening age will be instructed by his illustrious example. But woe betide the waster of nations, the mighty oppressor, the artful subverter of liberty, the betrayer of his country, the man, whose name impartial history shall consign to immortal infamy.

When Appelles was reproached for retouching his works with incessant care and anxiety, he replied, "*I paint for posterity.*" It were well if the rulers of the earth would keep in mind this thought of the celebrated painter; for although even the love of fame were their ruling passion, it might cause them to despise a mere momentary popularity, and lead them to seek a fair and permanent fame *by noble and useful deeds*. They are, however most sacredly bound to act from higher motives and views, than a mere regard to worldly honors; since there awaits them, as well as others, an infinitely solemn tribunal, where worldly distinction will meet with no respect. In this particular, the *great* and the *little* among men, are indiscriminately interested.— There are but very few actors upon the theatre of life, whose fame will reach to distant posterity; but even the lowest, the meanest of mankind, may properly say, in allusion to the observation of Apelles, "we act for immortality."

JULY ORATION,

Delivered on the late Anniversary of American Independence, by WILLIAM TUDOR, Jr. Esquire, at Boston.

The following Extracts are made from this admirable production of genius and learning, as a specimen of its general merits.

EXTRACT.

"England holds the naval power, and scours every sea, almost without finding an enemy. France marshals the continent in arms, and from the extremity of Italy to the Gulph of Finland, moves the armies of Europe, at her discretion. Examine the parties engaged in this tremendous warfare: on one side, a nation not numerous, but brave; not warlike, but free; supporting incredible burthens, yet maintaining her freedom; contending not against ordinary defeat, but annihilation; yet agitated by perpetual strife of parties, and subject to divided counsels. On the other, a great nation, composed of soldiers, passionately fond of military glory, and abounding in skilful generals; her whole force directed by one man, who suffers no murmur of disobedience unpunished, or any hint of opposition, without disgrace. With not only these armies, and these officers, but with twenty princes trembling at his power, and holding the lives and resources of their subjects at his command; still universal empire is not within his reach, till his enemy is destroyed. Defeat to one party is destruction; to the other, only a diminution of ill gotten power.

"Who can hesitate on which side to wish success? Who, that has feeling, honor, or independence, that will not mingle his prayers with those, which every corner of Europe, are hourly, though inaudibly, ascending to the throne of Eternal Justice, to blast the common oppressor of mankind? If the British power were now destroyed, how long could justice protect her remotest altar from profanation?— How long would Liberty be allowed a resting or a hiding place? This is the last barrier, between whatever people are unsubdued, and universal despotism: May it last to withstand the assaults of the storm, till the genius who directs it, is himself overwhelmed by its fury.

"The British power, great as it fortunately is, does not form a permanent cause of alarm to other nations, because it contains within itself the seeds of its own decay. A re-establishment of the balance of power to restore peace, and after a few years of peace, half her ships would be rotten, half her experienced officers no more, while the same period would be creating and bringing forward the resources of her neighbours

"It cannot be the desire of any man to be at war with France. She has the strongest guarantees, that we wish to be at peace with her. The advantages we derive from a commercial intercourse, and the evils of war, are sufficient security, that we would preserve a state of amity, if no sacrifices of our independence are required. Yet she should not be allowed to proclaim us her allies; and to alledge that she plunders our merchants to second the views of our government. Do not let us, however, mistake a miserable spirit of enmity to individuals, nor the fostering unworthy national prejudices, for the political vigilance that is necessary. Let us appreciate justly the splendid traits of the French character, while we watch every motion of that ambitious government.

"The present sovereign of France, though he has lived only half the common age of man, is the most wonderful character that the world has produced. Immeasurably ambitious, indefatigably active, a consummate politician, a daring soldier, a splendid protector of the fine arts, he is greedy of every species of renown, and anxious to eclipse the splendor of ancient and modern times. His flatterers seldom talk now of his military exploits, but dwell upon his policy, his institutions, and his public works. To compare him with Alexander, Cesar, or Charles XII. is viewing only parts of his character. He directs the movements of his veteran armies, and suggests the measures of his intriguing cabinet. The acts of every department of government emanate from him, and every proposition is submitted to his revision. His generals or his ministers perish at his nod, and his senate and noblesse hold their existence at his will. He has planted himself in the middle of Europe, while his numerous branches spreading over tributary kingdoms, like those of the sacred tree of India, take root, and are connected with the parent stock. He knows that after the bloody prescription of Sylla, the monster died in his bed, and that the clemency of Cesar cost him his life; he therefore never does a deed of mercy, but through policy, nor is ever turned by compunction, from an act of useful cruelty, He found the chariot of government drawn at random, with frantic, revolutionary vigor, while those who feebly held the reins, were hurled from their places and trampled under foot; he vaulted into the seat, converted into a car of victory, which, with sounding lash, and steady impetuosity, he drives over prostrate Europe.

"Some have supposed, judging him by other men, that conscience would haunt and distract him. Be not deceived—ambition is not impeded for a moment; the hour of conscience is not yet arrived. He has no leisure for conscience. The new map of Europe is not yet completed; some plans of conquest are yet unexecuted; some nations that have been overrun, are yet unsettled. If he be destined to sit in triumph on the conquered world; if the nations of Europe, accustomed to their chains, wear them without murmuring or reluctance; then, alas! too late for freedom, the mighty despot, with no other world to conquer, may find, instead of the charms of repose, the horrors of conscience."

From the Newburyport Herald.

LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION,

WAS a part of the prayer taught by him who "spake as never man spake." It is very probable that many persons in their addresses to the Deity, make use of this or similar language, without once considering the force of the obligation they are by this means laid under. Praying for a deliverance from temptation reasonably supposes a sincere abhorrence of the sins feared, and a real and firm resolution to repel the secret excitements to sin in our own breasts. Now, if we do not perseveringly avoid the temptations to evil, can we expect any deliverance from it, or support under it? When we heedlessly rush into the circle of the prophane, can we really wish to be kept from imitating them? Or, if we had an utter detestation for every species of immorality, should we willingly place ourselves in a situation to hear and see it? Can we consistently go into the company of bachanalians, and still say "lead us not into temptation?" Many suppose that while they refrain from open violation of decency, and avoid the grosser kind of impurity, their virtue is perfectly safe.— But let such be told, that although heinous crimes may not be charged against them, yet while they frequent the haunts of vice, or place themselves in any situation through life in which they would not be justified by the most rigid rules, they are gradually and almost imperceptibly receding from virtue, till at last their minds are corrupted, their taste vitiated, their hatred of vice in every shape is softened down to a kind of shyness, and their love of virtue is so cooled that if pursued at all, it is only as a *political good*. Still these persons may pray very fervently, "*lead us not into temptation.*"

Often do we see men lounging about a grog shop or tavern, and wasting much of their time, while they are constantly telling the world how temperate they are, merely because they can be in sight of spirituous liquor and not get absolutely drunk every day. Yet these men pray to be delivered from temptation. All must confess such conduct to be extremely inconsistent. The transition from inactive, or negative virtue, to positive vice, is but too easy, while having once fallen from rectitude, the image cannot be regained without much labor and very painful reflections. Vice, on its first appearance often assumes the mask of virtue, and until the subject is fairly bound, makes the fairest pretences. How necessary is it then to guard against the slightest deviation, and be actively concerned to check the first emotions of any thing like impropriety; for while we willingly countenance even a vicious thought we must not expect to be heard when we say, "*lead us not into temptation.*"

THE VILLAGE CURATE.

Last evening arrived, captain Maffit, from Lisbon, which he left the 6th of June, in company with the ship Paragon, arrived at New-York. He informs that it was reported and confidently believed at Lisbon, that a treaty of alliance, was concluded between England and Russia, from whence it is expected that the Russians, will take a part against France. It was further said, that after the first defeats of the Austrians, Bonaparte advanced towards Vienna, and when within 50 leaguet of it, was attacked by the Austrians, who in turn obliged the French to retreat.

Capt. M. further says that marshal Wellesley, having incorporated the English and Portuguese troops, by putting them by companies alternately, to make up his regiments; marched to Oporto, and demanded the surrender of the town, which Soult obstinately and peremptorily refused, when Wellesley prepared for an assault, which Soult perceiving, fled from the town and crossed the river on a bridge of boats, which was prepared to be blown up as soon as he had crossed, but by some mistake or accident, fire was put to the train and blew up about 1000 of the rear of the French army, and 500 of the citizens who were taking their flight with the French. Soult and the remainder made their escape, as the English could not cross the river for some time.

When capt. M. left Lisbon, it was said and believed, that there was not a Frenchman in the kingdom of Portugal, but such as were prisoners, the others have fled to Spain as fast as their legs would carry them—And it was said that the Spaniards were gaining ground every where, both in numbers and in conquests over the French, who were retreating every where, being worn down with fatigue, famine and disease.

[*Bradford's True American.*

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

Borough Ordinance.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That a fine of Five Dollars be imposed on any person who shall take any of the Ladders or Fire Hooks out of the Market-house, except in case of fire, which fine shall be recovered as other fines, and paid into the Borough Treasury.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 6th day of July, 1809.

Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres, The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT his Commission and Storage Warehouse, next door to Mr. R. Spencer's tavern, has for Sale

Castings by the Ton
Roll'd Iron by the do.
Rod do. do Fagget
Kentucky Tobacco by the Keg
Do. Segars do. Box
Do. Ropes do. Coil
Lead by the Pig
Salt by the Barrell.

Pittsburgh, July 25th, 1809.

Take Notice,

That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Northumberland county, for the benefit of the insolvent act, and they have appointed the third Monday in August next for a hearing of me and my creditors at the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury, at which place my creditors may attend if they think proper.

ALEXANDER STEELE.

July 1, 1809.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough, of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 14th day of August next, the following described property, viz:—

Forty-five acres of land, be the same more or less, with seven acres cleared, a house, a grist and saw mill, and blacksmith shop, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Alexander M'Cleary, Henry Beltzhoover, and others, five miles from the borough of Pittsburgh. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Abraham Mackey.

Also, an undivided sixth part of one hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Pine township, Allegheny county, of which there are about ten acres cleared, and a small cabin, and cabin stable thereon erected; bounded by lands of William Davis, Dennis Denny, Samuel M'Cord, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Aaron Goodwin.

Also, four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in North-East township, Erie county, bounded on the north by land of Enoch Marvin, on the east by land of William Allison, on the south by land of Alexander Beatty, and on the west by lands of Henry Baldwin and Thomas Collins, Esquires. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Morrow Lowry.

Also, by virtue of an alias venditioni exponas, issued out of the same Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the time and place aforesaid, seventy-five acres of land, more or less, in Pine township, bounded on the north by land of Abraham Guyton, and Benjamin F. Brewster on the west, and of John Sutton on the east, on which is erected a small cabin, and about six acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Michael Moon.

Also, one lot or piece of ground in Versailles township, containing sixty-four acres, more or less, fifty acres cleared, ten acres of meadow, and eleven acres of grain in the ground, bounded on the north by lands of George Wallace, esq. on the west by Perry's Port, and on the south and east by lands of John Frichman.— Seized and taken in execution as the property of Nathaniel Points.

Also, one lot in Noblesburgh, Fayette township, bounded as follows, to wit:— beginning on Mill street, at the corner of Union street, and running thence 86 feet to one other lot property of defendant, thence extending back a parallel line with said lot 180 feet, thence a parallel line with Mill street 86 feet, and thence a parallel line with Union street to the place of beginning, on which are erected one square log house two stories high, with a stone shed adjoining said house, and one cabin stable; also, one other lot bounded by the above described lot, and a lot the property of George Williams, esq. fronting 150 feet on Mill street, and extending back 140 feet, on which is erected a two story log house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Richardson.

All which property will be sold by me,

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, July 12, 1809.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and are now opening at their Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandize,

of this Spring's importations, which they are happy to say they can sell as low as any goods formerly imported.

Denny & Foster.

Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1809.

A few hundred bushels of good WHEAT wanted, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be given in merchandize or cash; also, the highest price for Corn, Rye or Oats.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Are just opening a large and elegant assortment of

Summer Goods,

of the latest importations and newest patterns, which they will sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

They have also received a complete assortment of *HARDWARE*, *QUEENS WARE* and *GROCERIES*, amongst which are White-lead, Whiting, and Spirits Turpentine.

They have on hand Pig Lead, Kentucky Cordage, and Tobacco of an excellent quality.

Also, Country Gin and Cider Royal.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1809.

NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb 28, 1809. tf.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen, } Exec'rs.
Zachariah A. Tannehill,

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

LANDS.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following Lands, in New-Connecticut, in Townships, or in any less quantity, viz.

Township No. 9, in the 1st Range, containing				16533 acres
	5,	4th	do.	15436
	9,	4th	do.	13979
	2,	14th	do.	15738
Acres 6121	7,	9th	and subdivision	No. 3
5549	10,	8th	do.	4
693	11,	8th	do.	3
395	11,	7th	in small lots	
1110	5,	11th	do.	do.
154	6,	11th	one lot	No. 73
473	7,	11th	in small lots	
259	12,	5th	out lot	No. 3
673	8,	11th	being tract	No. 1
870	10,	9th	do.	3
709	in Bass Island			
43	Rock Island			
10560	4,	17th		
2374	8,	19th		
1138	3,	6th		

The soil of the above lands is good, their situation is healthy, the title indisputable, clear from mortgage; the payments will be made agreeable. Farms in Connecticut will be received in exchange for them; settlers are on the greatest part of the towns and tracts. Sales will be made by the subscriber, in Colchester, in Connecticut, or by ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, in Warren or Painsville, in said New-Connecticut.

HENRY CHAMPION.

June 25th, 1809.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

DRUGGIST,
No. 195, MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Has received by late arrivals an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

among which are,

3000lbs Gum Arabic
400lbs Opium
2500lbs Camphor
100lbs Nutmegs
150 lbs Glauber Salts
15 chests Rhubarb
350lbs Jalap
100 boxes Sugar Candy
100lbs Red Precepetate
200lbs Calomel
5000lbs Salt Petre
2000lbs Borax
100 dozen Wash Balls
600 do. Windsor Soap
300 do. British Oil
600 do. Bateman's Drops

With every article in the Drug line, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash or Credit.

June 13, 1809. 15t.

Paints, Oil, Varnishes and Turpentine.

Just received and for Sale, by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their wholesale and retail *Apothecary, Drug* and *Paint Store*, corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

White lead ground in Oil
Do. do. dry
Spanish brown
Red lead
Black lead
Ivory black
Yellow ochre
Prussian blue, No. 1, 2
Lithrage
Purple brown
Dutch pink
Rose pink
Stone ochre
English umber
Venetian red
Rosin
King's yellow
Drop lake, No. 1, 2, 3
Sugar of lead
White vitriol
Terra deceana
Patent yellow
Spanish whiting
Putty
Lampblack
Copal varnish, best
Do. do. common
Turpentine do.
Spirits of Turpentine
Gold leaf, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Pittsburgh, June 20, 1809.

Sing's Patent Itch Ointment.

Just received and for Sale, by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

DRUGGISTS.

A quantity of this invaluable Ointment, warranted superior to any every sold.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1809.

N. B. Merchants will be supplied at Three Dollars per dozen. Retail price Fifty Cents.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *James Woodburn*, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to render them, properly attested, for settlement.

WM. WILSON,
WM. WOODBURN. } *Exr's.*

June 7, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

Medical, Surgical and Chemical

BOOKS.

Just received from Philadelphia, and for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

A large and general assortment of the above BOOKS, among which are the following:

MONROE's Anatomy, 3 vols. octavo
Bailey's Morbid Anatomy
Brown's Elements of Medicine
Chaptal's Chymistry, revised and corrected by dr. Woodhouse
Henry's Chymistry
Cullen's Practice
Parkinson's Medical Admonitions
Lavoiser's Chymistry
Hunter on the Blood, 2 vols. octavo
Conversations on Chymistry
Fyfe's Anatomy, 2 vols.
Jackson on Fevers
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Fox's Medical Dictionary
Hey's Surgery
Accum's Chymistry, 2 vols.
Buchan's Domestic Medicine
Desault's Surgery
Townsend's Guide to Health
Bell on Wounds
Cullen's Materia Medica
Murry's do. do.
Coxe's Medical Dictionary
Willich's Lectures
Denman's Aphorism's
Physicians Vade Mecum
Hamilton's Midwifery
Do. Family Physician
Cheselden's Anatomy
Richland's Physiology
Haller's do.

Likewise, a few copies of *Gille's History of the World* from the time of Alexander to that of Augustus.

N. B. *J. P. & J. W. Skelton* have constantly on hand and for sale a very large and extensive assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, both Family and Patent, Paints, Oil, Glass, Turpentine and Varnishes*, all of which will be sold at Philadelphia prices.

Pittsburgh, *June* 20, 1809.

SPRUCE BEER.

THE subscriber residing in Diamond Alley, means to keep on hand a large quantity of *SPRUCE BEER*, of a superior quality in bottles which can be had by the single bottle or dozen.

R. WATSON.

Pittsburgh, July 5 1809.

FOR SALE,

A large and convenient FRAME HOUSE,

situate in Second, three doors from Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, sign of the *SWAN*. There is good stabling and yard and it has long been a house of Public Entertainment.—It is unnecessary to detail the conveniences as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises. For *terms*, which will be very moderate, apply to *John M'Ewain* on the premises, or the Subscriber, near Pittsburgh.

HENRY BOLLINGER.

June 20, 1809.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.